

A new species of *Rugilus* (*Eurystilicus*) from Sri Lanka (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae)

Guillaume de ROUGEMONT

Honorary research associate, Oxford University Museum of Natural History.

E-mail: gderougemont@hotmail.co.uk

A new species of *Rugilus* (*Eurystilicus*) from Sri Lanka (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Paederinae). - *Rugilus mahanuvaraensis* sp. n. is described from Sri Lanka.

Keywords: Coleoptera - *Rugilus* - new species - Sri Lanka.

INTRODUCTION

A recent revision of the Oriental species of *Rugilus* by Assing (2012) has enabled me to determine a number of species that had remained unidentified for many years in my collection, including the following specimen which I had retained for study from the collection of the Natural History Museum of Geneva.

***Rugilus* (*Eurystilicus*) *mahanuvaraensis* n. sp.**

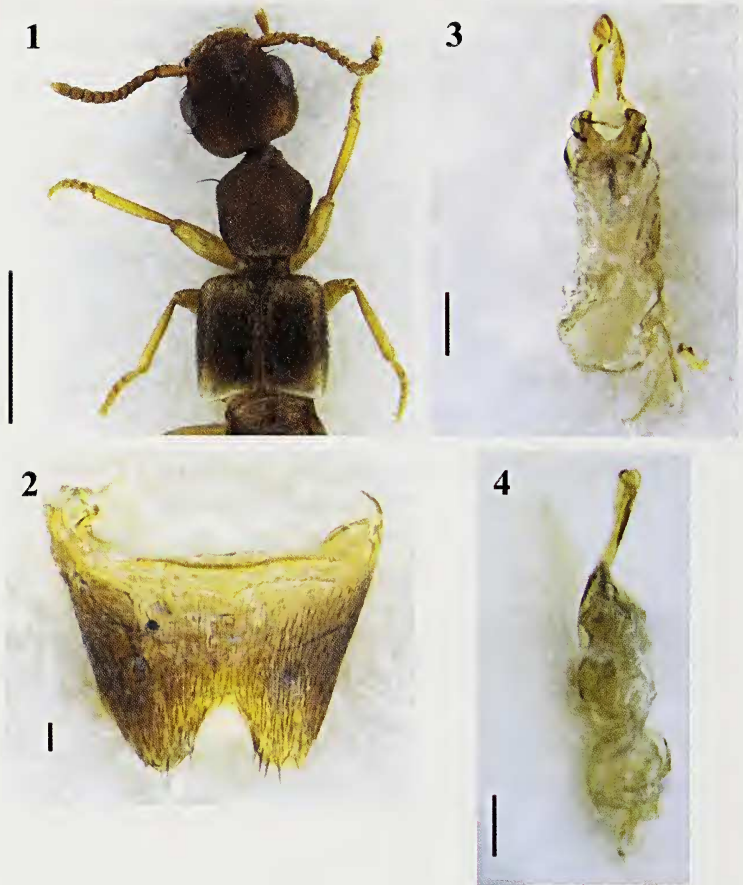
Figs 1-4

HOLOTYPE: MHNG, ♂, CEYLAN Central, Kandy 600 m, 15.I.170, leg. Mussard, Besuchet & Löbl / HOLOTYPE *Rugilus* (*Eurystilicus*) *mahanuvaraensis* des. 2013 G. de Rougemont.

DESCRIPTION: Head and pronotum pale reddish brown; elytra fuscous, the anterior and posterior 1/6th yellowish, this colour not clearly demarcated from the dark part; abdominal tergites brown, the posterior 1/3rd of seventh and eighth testaceous; palpi and antennae rufo-testaceous, legs pale testaceous (the specimen is somewhat teneral, the usual colour is therefore probably darker).

Habitus (fore-body) as in Fig. 1. Labrum with two small triangular teeth, without a noticeable median emargination. Head slightly transverse, the posterior angles broadly rounded but well marked, the puncturation very fine and dense, comparable to that of most *Eurystilicus* species, with one post-antennal and three post-ocular setae. Eyes about as wide as temples. Pronotum slightly elongate, with prominent anterior angles and sides strongly retracted to posterior angles, the puncturation similar to that of head, without a trace of an impunctate mid-longitudinal band, and with a stout humeral seta on each side. Elytra transverse, slightly longer and much broader than pronotum, the fine puncturation not very dense, and with numerous irregularly scattered larger non-setiferous punctures, these punctures mostly not shallow, sub-conical with rounded rims as in most *Eurystilicus* species, but deep, with sharp rims, looking rather like needle pricks in modeling clay. Abdomen very finely and densely punctate.

Male: abdominal sternite VII unmodified; sternite VIII (Fig. 2) with a large apical emargination, the apical angles with 4-5 black setae of various lengths. Aedeagus (Figs 4-5) atypical of the subgenus, with very long narrow dorsal blade of the median lobe and characteristic structure of the ventral blade.



FIGS 1-4

Rugilus mahanuvaraensis sp. n. (1) Habitus. (2) Male sternite VIII. (3-4) Aedeagus in ventral (3) and lateral (4) views. Scale bar = 1 mm.

REMARKS: This new species does not fit readily in the key to the Oriental species given by Assing (2012). It runs to couplet 47 (-): species with “additional non-setiferous punctures of elytra less coarse, more clear-cut, and usually more or less randomly distributed. ...”, but differs from all five species included between couplets 50 to 53 in the elytral puncturation described above (Fig. 2), and especially in the unusual type of aedoeagus (Figs 3-4).

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REFERENCE

ASSING, V. 2012. The *Rugilus* species of the Palaearctic and Oriental regions (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae: Paederinae). *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde A, neue Serie* 5: 115-190.